

S T R

STRESS. *n. f.* [Frcece, Saxon, violence; or from *disstress*.] 1. Importance; important part.
A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange*.
The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous flock of children. *L'Estrange*.
This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke*.
Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury*.
2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.
By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. *Dryden's En.*
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*.
TO STRESS. *v. a.* [Evidently from *disstress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.
Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Fairy Queen*.
TO STRETCH. *v. a.* [Frcecan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.] 1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.
The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Ecl. viii. 8.*
Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecl. vii. 32.*
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex. vii. 19.*
2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.
Leviathan on the deep, *Milton*.
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps.
What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power?
3. To expand; to display.
This kifs, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear*.
4. To strain to the utmost.
So the *stretch'd* cord the skak'd dancer tries. *Smith*.
5. To make tense.
So the *stretch'd* cord the skak'd dancer tries. *Smith*.
6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *stretch* a text.
TO STRETCH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended.
Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it.
A third is like the former: a fourth? start eye!
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*
This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley*.
Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton*.
2. To bear extension without rupture.
The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle*.
3. To fall beyond the truth.
What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. Tongue*.
STRETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.
At all her *stretch* her little wings the spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon*.
Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation*.
2. Force of body extended.
He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's En.*
3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.
Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange*.
Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison*.
4. Utmost extent of meaning.
Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury*.
5. Utmost reach of power.
This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fullness, false, and vain. *Granville*.
STRETCHER. *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]
1. Any thing used for extension.
Tooth in the *stretching* course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon*.
2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.
This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden*.
TO STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and I have followed custom; but *Skinner* likewise proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawen*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch; *strecpan*, Sax. *strowen*, German; *strewen*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]
1. To spread by being scattered.
The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser*.

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Is thine alone the feed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope*.
2. To spread by scattering.
I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Milton*.
Here be tears of perfect moan, moist dew, yoked
Wept for thee in Helicon; and *strew'd* the way
And some flowers and some bays, and *strew'd* the way
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton*.
3. To scatter loosely.
The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and
strew'd it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Ex.*
With furies and nocturnal orgies fired,
Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden*.
STREWMENT. *n. f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.
Her death was doubtful. For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.
STRIFE. *n. f.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.
The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *strife*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle*.
STRIFE. *adj.* [from *strive*, Latin; *stris*, French.] Formed in strife.
These effluvia fly by *strifed* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attached from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *strife* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray*.
Crystall, when incorporated with the fibrous tales, shews, if broke, a *strifed* or fibrous texture, like those tales. *Woodward*.
STRIFE. *n. f.* [from *strive*, Fr.] Disposition of strife.
Parts of tuberosus hamatite shew several varieties in the crusts, *strifed*, and texture of the body. *Woodward*.
STRICK. *n. f.* [Frcey; *strix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.
The ill fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rufel *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Fairy Queen*.
STRICKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*.
The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney*.
That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *F. & G.*
Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.*
With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisd. xix. 17.*
Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon*.
Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Druid*.
STRICKLE, or Strickles, or Strickel. *n. f.* That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel. *Wisd. viii. 17.*
STRICT. *adj.* [Frcey, Latin.]
1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.
Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton*.
As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strick to thy figure, though in wider space. *Dryden*.
He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope*.
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.
Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure*.
They will
By nature free, not over-ru'd by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginnings, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, they be as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke*.
Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior*.
3. Confined; not extensive.
As they took the compass of their commission *strict* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hester*.
4. Close; tight.
The god, with speedy paces,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden*.

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The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot*.
5. Tense; not relaxed.
We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbutnot*.
STRICELY. *adv.* [from *strict*.]
1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.
The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet*.
Charge him *strictly*. *Dryden*.
2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.
In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time let before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not belt at first. *Bacon*.
God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers's Sermons*.
A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift*.
3. Closely; with tenderness.
STRICENESS. *n. f.* [from *strict*.]
1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.
I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles*.
Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden*.
Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South*.
Though in the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers*.
2. Severity; rigour.
These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.
STRICKURE. *n. f.* [from *strickure*, Latin, a spark.]
1. A stroke; a touch.
The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strickures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale*.
2. Contraction; closure by contraction.
As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbutnot*.
3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.
STRIDE. *n. f.* [Frcece, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.
I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.
The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton*.
Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift*.
TO STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. I *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]
1. To walk with long steps.
Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden*.
To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and instant *stride* away. *Pope*.
2. To stand with the legs far from each other.
TO STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.
See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbutnot*.
STRIDULOUS. *adj.* [Frcey, Latin.] Making a small noise.
It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown*.
STRIFE. *n. f.* [from *strive*.]
1. Contention; contest; discord.
I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii. 2.*
Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15.*
He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*
These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwix the god of war and queen of love:
She granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden*.
2. Opposition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contrast.
Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shaksp.peare*.
How passion's well accorded *strife*
Makes all the harmony of life. *Jobson*.
STRIFEFUL. *adj.* [Frcey and full.] Contentious; discordant.
Th'ape was *strife*ful and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Hubbard's Tale*.
I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine*.

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STRIGMENT. *n. f.* [Frcey, from *stringere*, Lat. to scrape.] Scraping; recement.
Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
TO STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. I *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *stricken*, *stricken*. [Frcey, Saxon; *streich*, German; *ad-strykia*, Islandick; *striker*, Danish.]
1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.
He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar*.
I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shak. Mach.*
2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.
The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex. xii. 7.*
3. To notify by the found of a hammer on a bell.
The Windor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shaksp.*
A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and strikes the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship*.
4. To stamp; to impress.
The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke*.
5. To punish; to afflict.
To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*
6. To contract; to lower; to vail. It is only used in the phrases to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag.
How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike* sail to spirits of vile fort! *Shaksp. H. IV.*
To this all differing passions and interests should *strike* sail, and like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple*.
They *strike* sail where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden*.
Now, did I not so near my labours end,
Strike sail, and hasting to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden*.
7. To alarm; to put into emotion.
The rest, *struck* with horror flood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller*.
Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden*.
His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addis. Cato*.
Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison*.
We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable or a good natured man. *Addison*.
Nice works of art *strike* and surprize us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury*.
Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the foil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope*.
8. [Frcey, Frcey.] To make a bargain.
Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaux profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair.
I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Phillips's Briton*.
9. To produce by a sudden action.
The court paved, *striking* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon*.
Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton*.
Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden*.
10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.
When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding; it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shaksp.*
Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shaksp.peare*.
He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost.
So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd.
Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead.
Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison's Cato*.
11. To